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A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
ORIGIN, ENDOWMENT AND PROGRESS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
KING'S COLLEGE,

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA,

BY

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TO THE
GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE

THIS ESSAY IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE author, while engaged as Commissioner of Public Records in collecting and arranging the archives of the province, found among them a number of documents relating to King's College and the union at one time proposed between that seminary and Dalhousie College at Halifax. Believing that these might at some future period be made available for historical purposes, he was induced to copy and arrange them in order of time. He has since, at the request of the governors of the college, prepared the following narrative for the press in order to preserve from oblivion the facts connected with the early history and progress of the university.

In addition to the sources of information already named, he has also made use of the reports of the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts, the manuscript minutes of the corresponding committee of that society which existed at Halifax between 1769 and 1776; the pamphlet entitled "Memoranda respecting King's College" published by the late Bishop Inglis in 1836, and the minute books containing the proceedings of the board of governors.

He has to acknowledge the kind assistance afforded him in this undertaking by the Rev. G. W. HILL, rector of St. Paul's, and BEAMISH MURDOCH, esq.

CHAPTER I.

THE design of establishing a public school in connection with the Church of England in Nova Scotia, appears to have been entertained by the government authorities as early as the year 1768. The chief part of the colonists being at the time attached to the national church it became an object of public solicitude to found a seminary which should not only afford a good education to the youth of the colony, but also be the means of training up a native clergy to fill the offices of the church.

Accordingly a plan for a collegiate school, in union with the church, to receive government support, was submitted to the Board of Trade and Plantations, by the governor and council in 1768, but the home government, after some consideration, concluded that such a project should emanate from private enterprize and not from the crown; at the same time promising "liberal aid when" "an institution of the kind should be set on foot."

In the following year a committee of correspondence, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was formed at Halifax. It con-

sisted of the governor of Nova Scotia (Lord William Campbell), the chief justice (Jonathan Belcher), and the secretary of the province (Richard Bulkeley). This committee, shortly after it was formed, made a proposition for founding a public school or academy in the province, and applied to the Rev. Mr. Scott, principal of the college at Philadelphia, to procure a person properly qualified to take charge of such a school. At the meeting of this board, which took place on the 3rd of October, 1769, it was resolved that the subject be introduced to the consideration of the Parent Society; and at the next meeting, held on the 17th of the same month, it was agreed to recommend, "That the allowance made to the Society's school-" "masters throughout the province should be withdrawn" "and devoted to the support of a public seminary, believing that the funds could be so enlarged, by liberal" "contributions from the principal inhabitants of the" "province as to become an ample support for a gentleman of learning and respectability to engage in the" "trust." They also thought, "that in consideration of" "the example to youth in the capital, from a mixture" "of troops and navy, a seminary or college should be" "more safely and usefully established at Windsor, the" "nearest country town, and where the youth to be trained up would have less avocations from their studies" "and pursuits in learning." *

* The corresponding committee in their journals at this time refer to some vacant lands in Cumberland, reserved by the governor and council for the endowment of a college, to be established at Windsor. The college, it is believed, is not now in possession of any lands in Cumberland.

This proposal was laid before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but, owing to the want of funds, they postponed the subject for future consideration. Thus the matter lay dormant; and it was not until after the termination of the American revolutionary war, that any further steps were taken towards effecting this object.

On the removal of the loyalists from the revolted colonies after the peace of 1783, the project for a public school in Nova Scotia was again brought forward, along with that of the colonial episcopate, and was urged upon the attention of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, then Governor General of British North America, by five clergymen of New York, one of whom was Dr. Charles Inglis, who had been rector of Trinity Church in that city, and afterwards the first Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The establishment of a Bishop at Halifax was resolved on in 1784. During the negotiations about his appointment, a paper was drawn up by Dr. Shute Barrington, afterwards Bishop of Durham, entitled "Thoughts on" "the establishment of the Church of England in Nova" "Scotia," recommending the endowment of a seminary of learning, to furnish a regular succession of ecclesiastics. This paper was submitted to the Government and tended considerably to influence the arrangements which followed.

The Right Reverend Dr. Charles Inglis having been consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax in October, 1787. He immediately pressed the subject of a seminary of learning on the attention of the local legis-

lature. At the same time he published a paper entitled
"A brief sketch of the plan on which it is proposed to"
"conduct the Academy of Nova Scotia, with some re-"
"flections on the proposed place for its situation."

In this document the following passage occurs, "His"
"Majesty has been pleased to appoint a resident Bishop,"
"to whom is also committed the pastoral charge of the"
"adjacent provinces. One great object of his appoint-"
"ment is to ordain candidates for holy orders, to supply"
"vacant Churches with clergymen, who cannot be sup-"
"plied from Europe. But if there is no seminary, we"
"cannot expect any to be educated and qualified for"
"orders, and consequently none can be ordained; so"
"that in fact the want of a seminary will totally defeat,"
"in this respect, one principal object which government"
"had in view in appointing a Bishop, as well as the ben-"
"efit thereby intended for the Church of England."

The royal instructions, on the subject of schools, were,
at the request of the Bishop, laid before the House of As-
sembly by Governor Parr, and on the 28th of November,
1787, a series of resolutions, based upon the report of
a committee, passed the House, recommending, "the"
"speedy establishment of a public school in some com-"
"modious and central situation in the Province, for the"
"purpose of instructing the rising generation in the"
"principles of sound literature and the Christian reli-"
"gion. That an exemplary clergyman of the establish-"
"ed church, well skilled in classical learning, divinity,"
"moral philosophy and the *belles lettres*, should be pro-"
"vided and placed at the head of the school, and that a"

"sum not less than £200 sterling *per annum*, be allowed"
"him. That a professor of mathematics and natural"
"philosophy be likewise provided for said School, with"
"an allowance of £100 sterling *per annum*, and that"
"the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Nova Scotia be re-"
"quested to endeavour to procure two gentlemen of the"
"above qualifications for those purposes. That the"
"neighbourhood of Windsor would be the most proper"
"place for the School, and that a commodious house be"
"hired for this purpose; until, upon experience of the"
"propriety of the situation, the Province shall find it"
"expedient to erect a more suitable building so as to"
"enlarge their plan of education."

The house also resolved "that a sum not exceeding"
"£400 be granted for the purpose of hiring a proper"
"house in the neighbourhood of Windsor, for an Aca-"
"demy, and also for paying the salary of the principal"
"and professor for one year; and that the lieutenant-"
"governor, the bishop, the chief justice, the president of"
"the council, and the speaker of the house of assembly"
"be desired to take upon them the government and gen-"
"eral management of said Academy; and that the"
"speaker be requested to communicate to his Excellency"
"and the Bishop the wishes of the House."

In pursuance of the desire of the assembly, the bishop wrote to Dr. Moore, the archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his Grace to select and send out a clergyman properly qualified to take charge of the institution. The archbishop endeavoured to fulfil the bishop's design, but was disappointed; and in order to avoid delay Mr. Archi-

bald Payne Inglis, nephew of the bishop, who had been educated at Trinity college, Dublin, was appointed to take charge of the school for one year.

The Academy, at Windsor, was accordingly opened with prayer by the Bishop, on the 1st November, 1788, who delivered a Latin oration upon the occasion, and received an address from the magistrates and principal inhabitants of the county of Hants. The regulations adopted for the government of the academy, signed by John Parr, the lieutenant-governor, J. Pemberton, the chief justice, Richard Bulkeley, the secretary of the Province, and Samson Salter Blowers, the attorney general, were read, and seventeen pupils were admitted.*

* See Appendix A.

CHAPTER II.

IN the session of the provincial legislature, in the following year, 1789, the question of the Seminary was again taken up, with a definite view of erecting a College from this beginning. An act of the assembly passed granting the sum of £400 sterling, *per annum*, in perpetuity, towards the support of a College at Windsor, N. S. By this law, the governor of the province,—the bishop of Nova Scotia,—the chief justice,—the provincial secretary,—the speaker of assembly, and the attorney and solicitor generals for the time being were constituted governors of the college, with corporate powers, enabling them to hold lands,—to make statutes for the government of the institution, and to appoint the president, professors and other officers (the president to be always a clergyman of the church of England). The sum of £500 was at the same time granted to purchase therewith a proper situation for the College, and the governors were empowered to employ temporary professors, until a sufficient building could be erected, and a charter obtained from the Sovereign, to authorize the opening of the college in due form and to confer upon it suitable privileges. The whole proceedings of the provincial assembly relative

to the academy first and then to the college, were evidently characterized by a disposition most friendly to the church of England;—the dissenters in the house, cheerfully uniting with churchmen to make the requisite provision for this undertaking, under the impression that the college would meet fully the existing requirements of the people, and would raise the character of the province.

Mr. Franklin's house at Windsor had been hired for the academy, and land was purchased from Mr. John Clark for £150, to serve as a site for the college buildings.

Immediately on the adoption of the favorable measures by the legislature, the Bishop opened a correspondence with Richard Cumberland, the agent of the province residing in London, and also with the archbishop of Canterbury,—the Right honorable Mr. Granville,—lord Hawkesbury, and others, to engage their efforts to obtain assistance from government for erecting buildings and endowing the college. In his letter to Mr. Cumberland £3000 is named as the probable sum that would be required for the buildings. Writing to the archbishop in April, 1789, he says, "the legislature has great merit in this" "business. No other British colony in North America" "ever did so much to promote literature. The province" "has gone to the utmost extent of its ability; and we" "must now look to the parent state for help to complete" "the design. The institution will be of great service to" "the church. It will be the means of diffusing useful" "knowledge, virtue and loyalty among the whole mass" "of the people."

The bishop on the 12th October, 1789, communicated

to the governors, that the archbishop continued to meet with difficulties in procuring a proper person to take charge of the college. It was then proposed that Mr. William Cochran, the head master of the Halifax Grammar School, should be appointed and assume the charge in June following. Mr. Cochran was accordingly appointed by the board of governors in May, 1790.

In Mr. Granville's reply, 5th June, 1790, to the bishop's letter, he informed him, that as a mark of the attention of Parliament to the encouragement of religion and learning within the province, the sum of £1,000 had been included in the estimates, and voted by the house of commons towards the erection of a college in Nova Scotia:—that his Majesty had declared his intention of granting to the college a royal charter, and that grants of crown land would be made to help its endowment, and the bishop's opinion was requested as to such lands as might be proper for the purpose.

A plan was at the same time devised by the Cabinet for establishing, within the English universities, royal foundations for the maintenance of a certain number of young men, being natives of British North America, destined for the ministry in the colonies,—to be elected from the college in Nova Scotia, or from any similar establishment thereafter to be founded by royal charter, that they might be enabled to finish their studies in an English university, preparatory to their ordination for the colonial church. This suggestion however after mature consideration was abandoned by the government.

The liberal provisions of the colonial legislature, and

the earnest solicitations made by the bishop were effectual with the British government, who were thereby induced to obtain grants of money from parliament to the amount of £4000 sterling, for the erection of the college buildings.

The means being thus provided, arrangements were made in the autumn of 1790, for building the present edifice. The contract for the outside woodwork was at the price of £761, exclusive of mason's work and interior finishing. The present building was accordingly erected, but its interior was not completed until several years had elapsed.

In November, 1790, Mr. Millidge was appointed as assistant to Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Thomas Wood, of Halifax, to be clerk of the board of governors.

On 7th June, 1798, additional regulations were made for the government of the college.

In the same year (1798), Charles de Molitor was made steward of the college.

In 1799 Alexander Brymer, Esq., an eminent merchant in Halifax having given £100 for the purpose, a room in the college was fitted up for a Library.

CHAPTER III.

THE institution having now been brought into active operation, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Cochran, its benefits were already beginning to be felt and appreciated throughout the province. The children of the wealthy were not alone the recipients of its advantages, the names of many of the sons of farmers and country gentlemen of limited means being found in the lists of pupils of the academy during the first few years of its existence, and not a few of those who matriculated at the college about the commencement of the present century attained in after life to positions of elevation and usefulness in their native country.

The long-promised charter which was to place the college on the dignified footing of an university, and royal foundation, had not yet been obtained. The attention of British statesmen at the commencement of the present century being wholly absorbed in the affairs of the general European war which had grown out of the French revolution, this among other objects of public interest was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. John Inglis, the son of the bishop, went to England in the autumn of 1800, having been entrusted at a very early age with the advocacy of the interests of the college. The success which attended his exertions on behalf of its pecuniary claims, encouraged him to urge on government the granting of the charter the royal warrant for which had been made out as far back as the year 1792. The following extract from memoranda written by him many years after, when he became bishop of Nova Scotia, will serve to show the exertions of this excellent prelate when a mere boy, on behalf of his *Alma Mater*.

"The use of the influential names of the archbishop of" "Canterbury and the bishops of London and Rochester," "were entrusted to the discretion of the writer. Mr." "Scrope Bernard* was his zealous coadjutor, and a" "most valuable guide and able assistant in the various" "offices where inquiry was necessary. The result was" "a satisfactory promise that the charter should be forth-" "with completed, and a permanent endowment asked" "for from parliament. The objects of the college being advanced thus far, the writer returned to Nova" "Scotia, made a full report of his proceedings to the" "governors of the college, who well understood the" "views with which their commission had been executed," "and honored him with a vote of thanks, which added" "to the pleasure he had felt in his willing labors to promote their objects."

* A London Banker.

The charter was granted in May, 1802. It was received in this country in August of the same year, with the announcement of a further grant from parliament of £1,000, and a promise of additional assistance should the institution flourish and require pecuniary aid.*

By the terms of the charter, the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Wentworth, baronet;—the bishop of Nova Scotia, Charles Inglis, D. D.;—the chief justice, Sampson Salter Blowers;—the judge of the court of vice-admiralty, Alexander Croke, LL. D.—the speaker of the assembly and attorney general, Richard John Uniacke,—the solicitor general, James Stewart, and the secretary of the province, Benning Wentworth: and the lieutenant-governor, bishop, chief justice, attorney and solicitor generals, speaker and secretary of the province, severally for the time being, were made governors of the college. It was to consist of a president, three or more fellows, or professors, and twelve or more scholars, who were to be subject to such rules and regulations as should be adopted by the statutes. The governors were to elect the president, and they had power to add others not to exceed three to their own number. They were to be a corporate body, by the title of "The governors, president and fellows of King's" "College at Windsor in the province of Nova Scotia," with perpetual succession, and all the necessary powers requisite for performing their duties of office, and to hold lands to the value of £6000 per annum for the use of the

* This grant of £1000 was afterwards continued annually by parliament until the year 1834, when it was withdrawn by Mr. Charles Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State.

college. The power of making statutes was conferred upon the governors alone, subject to the approval of the archbishop of Canterbury, who was constituted patron. The bishop of Nova Scotia was to be visitor. The college was made an university, with the privileges of conferring degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several arts and faculties, with all privileges enjoyed by the universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In the recital, mention is made of the grant of £4000 by parliament for erecting the buildings at Windsor, and of the site for the college having been purchased with the provincial grant. It bears date at Westminster on the 12th May, 1802, in the 42nd year of the reign of King George III.

This charter was publicly read before the Governors in the College Hall at Windsor on the 14th September, 1802, and a committee of the board was then formed, viz., the bishop, Dr. Croke, and Mr. Blowers, to prepare a code of statutes, taking those of the University of Oxford as their model, as far as they could be made applicable to local circumstances. They were also requested to devise a plan for procuring from England persons qualified for the offices of president, fellows and professors. At this time £100 per annum was added to the salary of the Rev. William Cochran, then at the head of the college, and the sum of £10 to that of Mr. Benjamin Garrish Grey, * who was appointed Master of the academy and was to

* Mr. Grey succeeded J. H. Jennings, the first English master at the Academy who was appointed in 1790. He was afterwards Rector of St. John, New Brunswick.

assist Mr. Cochran also in his Latin classes. The bishop immediately entered into correspondence with the archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates in England, and Dr. Croke with a number of his friends at Oxford, particularly with Dr. Eveleigh, Provost of Oriel college, and Dr. Collinson, provost of Queens, vice-chancellor of the university,—in order to induce competent persons to come out to fill the offices. The governors had voted the sum of £500 sterling, *per annum*, as the salary of the president, and £200 sterling, to each of the professors (exclusive of fees of tuition), with £100 to each for an outfit and passage money. The president was to be the professor of divinity, and was also expected to take upon himself the instruction of a class, as the governors might direct. These inducements appear to have failed in persuading any qualified persons to come from England to the college, though it was said that a Mr. Whateley had at first accepted the office of president, but had afterwards declined it.

1803. On the 3rd of May the committee reported fully on the points submitted to them, and laid before the board of governors a draft of the statutes which they had prepared. A desire to assimilate the statutes of King's College as far as possible with those of Oxford appears to have predominated at the meeting of the governors. The bishop, however, and one or two others, fully sensible of the impropriety of such a course, strenuously urged the necessity of having a code of laws which would render the college more in accordance with the circumstances of a young country; but these suggestions did not then prevail.

Bent upon obtaining a graduate of Oxford for their president, they again determined to renew their efforts in England to obtain one. The claims of the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, then in charge of the college, were pressed on their consideration, but the opinion of Dr. Croke, whose prepossessions in favor of his own *alma mater*, were immovable, governed the proceedings of the board. The expediency of keeping up the Grammar school, or academy, became at this time another subject of discussion; and the deliberation of the governors resulted in a decision that it should be still maintained. It was then proposed to appoint a principal for the academy, who should be a member of some university within the British dominions, and should receive £200 annual salary, besides fees of tuition. This appointment was offered to Mr. Cochran, with £100 *per annum*, additional, during his time. He declined the offer and accepted the office of professor of grammar, rhetoric and logic in the college, now an University. An additional £100 *per annum*, with fees, was allowed to him, in consideration of his reading lectures on moral sciences and metaphysics. He was also to hold the rank of Vice-President of the College.

During this summer (1803) the sum of £500 was expended in finishing the interior of the college building, and improving the grounds around it.

On the 17th September, 1800, the first public examination of the students in the college took place. Another examination was held 11th September, 1803, before the

governors, at which William Peters,* George Fraser, and Harris Hatch, † were declared duly qualified *Scholars* on the foundation. Brenton Halliburton ‡ was appointed treasurer, in the place of Mr. Charles Wentworth, § the Rev. William Twining, || principal of the grammar school, and Mr. Cyrus Perkins, his assistant.

One of the college statutes, adopted as we have noticed, by a majority of the governors in May, 1803, compelled every student at his matriculation (on joining the seminary) to subscribe his assent to the 39 articles of faith, of the church of England. The bishop, who was not only one of the governors, but also Visitor of the college by the charter from the crown, gave in a written protest against this enactment, which he said would give just dissatisfaction to respectable dissenters, as it would exclude their sons from the advantages of a collegiate education. The bishop expected that his protest would have been published with the statutes. This not having been done, he addressed a letter to the governors, complaining of the interference of Judge Croke, in preventing the printer from pasting the printed copy of this protest on the blank leaf of the statutes (the same having been so prefixed to the manuscript copy of the statutes when signed by the governors), and therefore, as the bishop considered, being

* Barrister and afterwards Legislative councillor in the province of New Brunswick.

† Barrister and Legislative councillor in New Brunswick.

‡ Afterwards chief justice of Nova Scotia, and knighted.

§ Afterwards Sir Charles Mary Wentworth, the second and last baronet of the name. Son of Sir John W., the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia.

|| Father of the late Rev. John Thomas Twining, D.D., who was master of the Windsor academy, and after that of the Halifax Grammar School, and Chaplain of the Garrison at Halifax.

a part of the document. The governors however, at their meeting on the 17th November, appear to have approved of the action of Judge Croke, and the majority of them then present resolved, that such an insertion of the protest would have been highly improper; but that there would be no objection on the part of the board to the Visitor removing his name from all the statutes, if he wished to do so.

The bishop's protest objected to several other provisions of these statutes, which he considered injurious to the interests of both the college and the church. He felt, on this occasion, that as the whole body of the dissenters in the legislature had united with churchmen to pass the grant of money to the college, and to forward to the utmost of their power the interests of the institution; and no complaints from them having hitherto been heard, that he was bound, as far as possible, to meet the views of the people at large. He immediately appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury, the patron of the college, who under the terms of the charter possessed a *veto* upon all statutes enacted by the governors. * In his letter to the archbishop on the subject, he states the dissatisfaction expressed by those persons in the province who dissented from the church of England, and in a letter to Lord Granville in April, 1806, alluding to the very unpromising state of the college, under the operation of the offensive statutes, he says, "Had the sentiments which were then" "suggested by your Lordship on the subject, and the"

* This power was vested in the patron, by the college charter, and he might exercise it at any time within three years after a statute was passed.

"late archbishop, which perfectly coincided with mine,"
"been adopted and pursued, the seminary had flourish-"
"ed, and the benevolent views of the royal founder"
"would have been realized."

The Rev. John Inglis, the son of the bishop, was at this time in England, and by direction of his father, called the attention of the archbishop to the college statutes and the protest. His grace was satisfied that alterations in them were necessary, and on the 8th July, 1806, he formally annulled the whole by a written instrument, and soon after prepared a statement of the alterations which he thought to be needful, and forwarded them to the governors of the college, through the attorney general of Nova Scotia, by letter dated 8th September, 1806.

The board was convened in January, 1807, for the purpose of receiving the archbishop's missive, and a new copy of the statutes amended in accordance with his grace's suggestions, with a slight exception relating to scholars, was prepared and submitted, and in this improved form they were passed and duly ratified by the governors. Judge Croke, however, remained dissentient and signed a protest against the clause which now excused young men on entering college from subscription to the Thirty-nine articles of the English Church.

These new statutes, while they strengthened the union between the college and the Church, abolished the obnoxious law which at first excluded the sons of dissenters from the privilege of being educated at the College. Unhappily, however, through the influence of some of the members of the board of governors, who were opposed to

the more liberal views entertained by the bishop, this new code of enactments was not then published; while printed copies of the first statutes, containing the revoked clauses, continued to be circulated for many years. As these pamphlets contained no hint or notice of the abrogation in question, an impression unfavorable to the college was thereby suffered to gain strength in the public mind which circumscribed its usefulness and gave rise to prejudices against the institution, the effects of which were long felt.

Under date of the year 1820, a resolution appears on the record of the board of governors, as follows, viz: "*Resolved*, that the resolution for printing 200 copies" "of the college statutes passed in 1805, not having been" "done the same should be executed immediately." A book of statutes in accordance with this resolution appeared in print in 1821, published at Halifax by Edmund Ward. This new edition was never properly circulated, and the old copy being more easily procured is said to have fallen into the hands of the Earl of Dalhousie.* The Earl at that time contemplated the appropriation of certain funds at his disposal to the purposes of education in Nova Scotia. He is supposed to have imbibed prejudice against the institution at Windsor in consequence. His prepossession thus originated was unhappily augmented by the then recent refusal of the archbishop of Canterbury to give his sanction to removing the law, which still denied degrees to those who could not subscribe to the

* George Ramsey, Earl of Dalhousie, was lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia from 1816 to 1820, after which he was governor of Lower Canada.

articles of the church, &c., and these unfavorable impressions were not removed until after his plans had been matured for appropriating the funds at his disposal in another direction.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE LIBRARY.

THE first bishop of Nova Scotia, was a lover of books, and was long solicitous that a good Library should be provided and suitably lodged in the college at Windsor. About 1790 a Mr. Lambert, of Boston, Mass., had given to the college £50 for the purchase of books. Judge Croke and the Hon. Alexander Brymer, a merchant of Halifax, each gave £100. These donations were appropriated to the purchase of a Library, by an order of the board of governors dated 7th October, 1799, and the President and Vice-President were directed to prepare a list of books immediately required for the use of the college.

Mr. John Inglis, the bishop's son, a graduate of the college went to England, as is mentioned before, in the autumn of 1800, having received very handsome testimonials from the president and the governors. He was intrusted with the expenditure of this book fund then amounting to £250 sterling. Through the assistance of Dr. Moore, archbishop of Canterbury, Drs. Porteous and Horsley, bishops of London, and Rochester, the celebrated William Wilberforce, Sir S. Bernard Morland, agent of

the province, Mr. John Eardly Wilmot, and other members of parliament, a large addition of books was obtained.

Several of them, especially Mr. Wilberforce, withheld their contributions until they were fully assured of the connection of the college with the church. £400 sterling, in money, was subsequently collected for the same purpose, through the exertions of the gentlemen above named. They also formed themselves, with Mr. Planta, librarian of the British Museum, into a committee to forward the interests of the college, in England. Donations of books were afterwards received from Mr. Wilmot, Edward King, esq., of London, and others, and a legacy of £100 from Mr. Hawkins of Burton on Trent.

The books purchased with a portion of these funds were sent out shortly after the return of Mr. Inglis to Nova Scotia. These, together with several valuable works previously bought by the governors from the executors of the late secretary Bulkeley, with donations from the Radcliffe fund at Oxford, and from other minor sources, formed the foundation of the valuable library of Windsor College, now the largest collection of books in the province. The whole funds in the hands of Sir S. Bernard Morland, was not however fully expended until the year 1818, when the governors made an order for a further purchase through the agency of that gentleman.

In 1804 Sir Thomas Strange, who had been chief justice of Nova Scotia, presented several East Indian natural curiosities to the library, and in the same year, Mr. Forsyth, a Scotch merchant in Halifax, contributed several valuable works.

In 1810 the Hon. Andrew Belcher made a gift of books, and Sir Thomas Strange and the archbishop of Canterbury gave each £100, to complete the library room ; about the same time Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, then lieutenant-governor of the province, presented a number of astronomical instruments to the college. Among the early donations was one of books, from Doctor Bayard in 1810, and another from Dr. McCulloch in 1812. There were also gifts from the University of Oxford, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1814.

By the Statutes relating to the library its use was limited to the professors and graduates. No student was permitted to have access to the books until he had obtained his degree, a period when the young men usually left college. This rule, which, it is said, was copied from a regulation in force at Oxford, was quite inapplicable to the circumstances of King's College, and rendered the library almost entirely useless, except to the president and two or three resident professors. This restriction was eventually removed but the library remained for many years after in a neglected condition. It was cleansed and some arrangement of its contents made about the year, 1835, since which it has received many valuable donations of books from various sources, and the number of volumes it now contains is supposed to exceed 6000. The Library is rich in theology and history, but is somewhat deficient in modern works of science and literature, and there are few books of rarity or great value on its shelves. The theological works and others presented by the University of Oxford, are among the most estimable.

There is no fund specially devoted to the purchase of books. The sum of £1673 10s. 7d. sterling, formerly known as the library fund was about the year 1853 absorbed in the general funds of the institution, and the governors have since that time occasionally appropriated small sums for the purposes of the Library which have been during the last few years judiciously expended in the purchase of many valuable modern works, especially such as are more immediately required for reference.

It is to be regretted that no collection of colonial history or provincial literature has yet been attempted at Windsor.

A good report on the present condition of the college library, and a proper descriptive catalogue of its contents are much required.

The apartment in which the library is at present kept is small and very unfit for the purpose; but the spacious stone building lately erected by the alumni and presented to the governors as a college hall and library will afford ample room for the purposes which it is intended to serve. This fine building was opened to the public at the Encaenia in June, 1864, and will, it is hoped, be ready for the reception of the books before the termination of the present year.

CHAPTER V.

THE endeavours so long continued on the part of the friends of the college, to obtain from England an individual qualified for the office of president, were at length successful. The Reverend Thomas Cox, D.D., of Worcester college, Oxford, accepted the appointment, and arrived in Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1804. He was duly confirmed in his office by the governors, and took his seat at the board as one of their body, on the 19th September. On the 17th Sept., a public examination of the students took place, in presence of the governors, and at the same time the statute which had precluded youths under 16 years of age from matriculating, was repealed.

On the 18th September, 1804, William B. Almon, * Roger Viets, † and William Hill, ‡ students of the college were elected scholars on the foundation.

Dr. Cox is said to have been a man of education and well qualified to be president, but his death occurred after he had been but a very short time in charge of the college,

* Hon. William B. Almon, M.D., member of the Legislative Council in Nova Scotia (deceased).

† The Rev. Roger Viets, rector of Digby (deceased).

‡ William Hill, Judge of Supreme Court of N. S. (deceased).

and was officially announced to the board of governors on the 18th September, 1805. His daughter received a pension from this province for many years.

1805. James Walton Nutting* was elected to a scholarship. Messrs. Viets and Nutting, were each allowed £25, and were occasionally to assist Dr. Cochran in the school.

The Rev. Charles Porter, D.D., of Brazenose college, Oxford, was appointed to succeed Dr. Cox, as the president of King's college, upon the recommendation of the archbishop of Canterbury. His appointment bears date 9th December, 1806, and he took his seat at the board of governors on the 25th August, 1807. He was allowed £100 for passage and outfit, and his salary was fixed at £400 sterling per annum. Dr. Porter assumed also the professorship of mathematics, with an additional £100 per annum, until a mathematical professor should be appointed.

On the 14th September, 1807, Mr. Crofton Uniacke † was appointed secretary and treasurer of the college, in the place of Mr. Halliburton, resigned. On the 15th an examination took place before the governors. Andrew Cochran, ‡ Edward Jarvis, § James Anthony Barclay, ||

* J. W. Nutting, prothonotary Supreme Court of N. S., and Clerk of the Crown.

† Crofton Uniacke, son of R. J. Uniacke, attorney general of Nova Scotia, was afterwards Judge of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax.

‡ Hon. Andrew Cochran, a son of the Vice-President of King's College, was a Councillor and Provincial Secretary of Lower Canada.

§ Rev. E. Jarvis.

|| Son of Anthony Barclay, a loyalist gentleman, who became Speaker of Assembly in Nova Scotia, afterwards British Consul at Baltimore, U. S., &c. J. A. Barclay was afterwards Consul at New York and now resides at Savannah.

Hibbert Binney, * Thomas Paddock and John Boyd, were candidates for four vacant scholarships on the foundation; Cochran, Jarvis, Barclay, and Boyd, were elected.

At this time the vice president, Dr. Cochran, was obliged to read his lectures in Latin, in imitation of the custom prevalent at Oxford. This was soon after dispensed with.

In 1808 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in order to facilitate the education of young men destined to enter the ministry of the church of England in the provinces, established at King's College, four Scholarships, with £30 sterling attached to each, payable out of the funds of the Society, with a preference to the sons of clergymen. These scholarships were not to be held beyond seven years. The nomination of candidates was placed in the hands of the bishop, subject to confirmation by the Society. This important boon was announced to the governors of the college, on 25th July, 1808.

In the same year, 1808, the college buildings underwent a thorough repair. The middle bay (or portion of the building) was at that time finished by the carpenters, and an additional suite of apartments for the students were completed under a contract made by the governors in 1804. These improvements afforded the accommodation required, and the governors now found themselves possessed of ample room for all the purposes of the institution.

On the 18th September, Hibbert Binney, and James

* Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., rector of Newbury in England (deceased). He was father of the present bishop of Nova Scotia.

C. Cochran, * were elected scholars on the foundation, and in the following September, Messrs. Twining † and Bliss, ‡ were elected to vacant scholarships. On the 27th Dec., 1809, Andrew Cochran (son of the vice president) received the degree of A. B., the statute of residence being remitted in his favor.

1811. In this year, a number of young men who had been under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, the vice president, presented his portrait to the college, as a compliment to his talents and learning. This portrait was placed in the college hall, and is now in the Library with that of the late president, Dr. Porter.

Another foundation scholarship fell vacant this year. The competitors for it were, Henry Bliss, Caleb Shreve, § Thomas Chandler Haliburton, || George Morris, ¶ Neville Parker, ** and Robert Parker. ** Mr. Bliss was chosen. These foundation scholarships were provided for from the annual income of the college at the disposal of the governors, which consisted principally of the parliamentary grant of £1000 sterling per annum, the permanent grant of £440 per annum from the provincial legislature, and the annual grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The president's salary was £500 sterling; that of the

* The Rev. J. C. Cochran, formerly rector of Lunenburg, and son of Rev. Doctor Cochran, V. P., and now Canon of the Cathedral of Halifax.

† Rev. J. T. Twining, before noticed.

‡ Henry Bliss, of New Brunswick, brother of Judge Bliss of Nova Scotia and a Barrister at Law, residing in London.

§ Brother of Rev. Dr. Shreve (both deceased).

|| Judge Haliburton, the historian, author of Sam Slick's letters, &c., now member of the British Parliament.

¶ Late rector of Dartmouth, &c.

** Both judges in New Brunswick.

vice president £300, with fees ; the master of the grammar school £200, with fees ; and the remainder of the income was expended in providing for the foundation scholarships, the repairs of the building, and other incidental expenses.

1813. A vacancy having occurred in the board of governors, the chief justice, Mr. Blowers, proposed that Dr. Cochran, the vice president of the college, should be appointed to fill it. His motion was adopted, but Dr. Croke protested against it, on the ground that Dr. Cochran being a fellow of the college, his appointment would be inconsistent with the statutes. Dr. Cochran accordingly took his seat at the board, 11th September, 1813. His excellency the lieutenant governor announced at this meeting, that H. M. government had appropriated £500, from a fund at its disposal, called the '*Arms fund*,' towards the repairs of the buildings, and ten pounds was, at the same time, voted as salary to a librarian, who was to be a bachelor of arts.

Mr. Thomas Murray's scholarship being vacant, Edwin Gilpin,* and Richard Claiborne were the candidates. Mr. Gilpin was elected on the 12th September, 1813. At this time prizes were instituted for English composition and for Latin versification. The number of students was 17, and that of the pupils of the grammar school or academy attached to it was 24. Four scholarships being again vacant, on the 23rd September, 1813, the following com-

* The late Rev. Edwin Gilpin, A.M., rector of Annapolis, N. S., father of the Rev. Doctor Gilpin, canon of the cathedral, and head master of the grammar school of Halifax.

petitors were examined, viz.: James Boyle Uniacke,* Lewis Morris Wilkins,† Charles Hill Wallace, Edmund Crawley,‡ Frederick W. Morris,§ William End,|| Richard Claiborne, — Arnold, and Ludlow Robinson. The successful candidates were Claiborne, Arnold, and Robinson.

The fees of tuition, payable at this time by a student, amounted to £4 per annum.

About this time the result of a certain negotiation with a body called the "*New England company*" was communicated to the board, by the Rev. Dr. Inglis. It appeared that about 1803 or 1804, the lieutenant governor of the province had laid before the governors of the college, certain papers relative to a fund long before appropriated to establish schools for the instruction of the native indians in New England. The revolution in America having placed New England in the position of a foreign country, it was thought that this money might be granted to instruct the Indians in the British provinces, and the governors of King's College transmitted a proposal to the New England company, the trustees of this charity, to establish at Windsor a school for the civilizing the Indians of Nova Scotia and instructing them in the principles of the established religion, on condition that the New England company should endow

* Son of atty. genl. R. J. Uniacke. He was afterwards a member of assembly and attorney general.

† Member of Assembly, now a judge of supreme court, and a governor of King's College.

‡ Dr. Edmund Crawley, sometime principal of Acadia college, Wolfville.

§ F. W. Morris, M.D.

|| W. End was solicitor general in N. Brunswick, and now clerk of parliament in that province.

such a school. It appears that the governors of the New England company had declined this offer at the time, but the reply had not until now been conveyed to the board of governors of King's College.

The following chronological sketch of the proceedings of the governors taken from the books of the college, will suffice to bring down its history from 1813 to 1825.

1814. February 20. Mr. James Cochran* was appointed secretary and treasurer of the college, with an allowance of £26 *per annum*, and Mr. Augustus Willoughby was appointed steward.

1817. Charles Twining† and James Shreve‡ were elected to vacant scholarships. The prize for Latin verse was awarded to Henry Bliss, and that for English composition to John Lawson.§

1818. June. George McCawley|| was elected to a vacant scholarship. Messrs. Wiggins, Crawley, Alfred Gilpin,¶ and William King** being competitors.

In October, 1818, Mr. James Cochran obtained leave to go to England, and James W. Nutting was appointed secretary and treasurer.

September, 1819. The board of governors at their meeting were called upon to investigate certain charges

* Sir James Cochran, chief justice at Gibraltar.

† Charles Twining, esq., barrister and Queen's counsel.

‡ Rev. Dr. Shreve, rector of Chester, N. S., and of Dartmouth (deceased).

§ John Lawson, barrister, sometime solicitor general P. E. Island, recorder of Charlottetown.

|| Dr. McCawley, president of King's College, Windsor, and rector of Falmouth.

¶ Rev. A. Gilpin, A.M., formerly rector of Windsor.

** Rev. William B. King, rector of Parrsborough, son of late rev. W. C. King, principal of Windsor academy, and rector of Windsor.

preferred against the Rev. Christopher Milner, the principal of the grammar school, by Asa Torrey, his former assistant. The two first charges appear not to have been substantiated to the satisfaction of the governors; but the third charge, that of his want of qualification as a teacher, was sufficiently made out to induce the governors to remove him and put another person in his place.

September 22. William B. King, and William Walker were elected scholars.

1820. John C. Hall * was elected a scholar.

At a meeting of the board of governors which took place 24th September, 1821, the Rev. John Inglis, D. D., Ecclesiastical Commissary of the diocese was elected one of the governors of the college. Charles W. Harris † was at the same time elected a scholar on the foundation, and Henry E. Cogswell received a prize for a Latin essay. At this period the foundation scholarships were four in number. Those of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, were also four. There were several afterwards added by the Society. The sum of £500 which had been granted by the lieutenant governor, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, to the college from the "Arms fund," was expended this year on the buildings.

1822. September 22nd, John Moody ‡ and Henry E. Cogswell were elected scholars.

* J. C. Hall was barrister and M.P.P. (deceased.)

† Charles W. Harris, barrister at law and Queen's counsel.

‡ Rev. J. Moody, A. M., rector of Yarmouth.

1823. September, James C. Cochran and John S. Clarke elected scholars.

1824. Edward Barss, E. Arnold, and William Cogswell * were elected scholars.

1825. J. Moore Campbell † and Mather Byles Desbrisay, ‡ were elected scholars.

1825. Doctor John Inglis, now bishop of Nova Scotia, announced to the governors a donation of £500 from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and a like sum from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

11th September, 1825, Perez Morton was elected a fellow, and appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and the Rev. William B. King was also made a fellow and was allowed £100 a year as a tutor.

The bishop also acquainted the governors that he had obtained £4000 in England, as a building fund for the college, also philosophical apparatus and additional books for the library.

In the summer of 1826 extensive repairs were made at the college, and about that time John Stevenson took charge of the mathematical class with £200 annual salary. The salary of W. B. King was raised to £200, and John Millidge elected to a vacant scholarship.

* The late Rev. W. Cogswell, A. M., curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

† The late rector of Granville.

‡ Late rector of Dartmouth.

CHAPTER VI.

MANY of the obstacles which hitherto retarded the progress of the college had been now removed, the money grants from England were ample for every purpose, and the number of students for several years continued gradually to increase. The popularity of the institution, however, had been seriously affected by the measures adopted through the influence of Sir Alexander Croke and his friends. Though the restriction on admission was no longer in force, yet the statute by which candidates for degrees were required to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles and those contained in the canons of 1603 still remained unrepealed. A desire for the removal of this obstruction to the usefulness of the college had long existed at the board of governors. At length on the 8th of May, 1818, the vice president, Dr. Cochran, submitted a resolution for its repeal and for dispensing also with the oath of supremacy required on such occasions. Chief Justice Blowers also offered a resolution on the same subject. It was unanimously determined that both resolutions should be referred to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Nova Scotia for their sanction. Several other minor alterations in the statutes were also suggest-

ed. That to remove disabilities did not meet with the concurrence of the archbishop, whose refusal to agree to the change proposed was recorded at a meeting of the governors, which took place on the 22nd September following.

This was a very serious drawback to the well being of the institution. The ample incomes of the professors,* and the large sums at this time expended by the under graduates gave an aristocratic and exclusive tone to the establishment, and also operated to discourage many from matriculating who otherwise might have been disposed to avail themselves of its privileges. It is worthy of note, however, in connection with this period of its history that among the divinity students who graduated at King's college between the years 1818 and 1827, many of the most able and excellent of our provincial clergy are to be found; and to the aid then afforded by the scholarships of the S. P. G. the country was indebted for the education of some of the best men who have adorned the church in this and the surrounding colonies.

1827. On the 24th January, further modifications of the college statutes were discussed. The enactment which prevented members of the university from attending at other places of public worship than those of the church of England was then repealed by the unanimous voice of the governors. It was also proposed that in the case of dissenters, subscription to the articles, &c., on taking

*The president and professors were also salaried missionaries of the S.P.G.

degrees should be dispensed with. Finally a statute was passed to modify the above rules by requiring the consent of the president to the attendance of students at places of worship not belonging to the church of England* and other public meetings; and in cases where candidates for degrees (except in divinity) could not conscientiously subscribe to the articles of the church, that the president should have authority to recommend to a convocation to dispense with such subscription. The latter enactment was not unanimously passed, but the bishop voted in the majority. All restrictions affecting the students and graduates were happily removed in December, 1828, by a statute then enacted to abolish them, except in cases of professors, fellows and graduates in divinity. The governors received the official announcement of the archbishop's concurrence to this statute on the 2nd October, 1829.

* Christ Church, Windsor, is the university church; and the students and professors usually attend divine service there on Sundays and holidays. There was no college chapel, daily prayers were then read in the college hall.

CHAPTER VII.

THE health of the bishop had been declining for several years, and his death occurred in 1817. He was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Stanser, D.D., rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, who shortly after removed to England, and not returning to Nova Scotia resigned his office in 1825. He was succeeded in the bishopric by Dr. John Inglis, son of the first bishop, and rector of St. Paul's. Dr. Inglis had been chosen one of the governors of the college in 1821, while administering the diocese as ecclesiastical commissary in the absence of the bishop. He was warmly interested in his *Alma Mater*, and the friends of the college felt in his elevation to the bishopric, that they once more had a visitor strongly attached to the seminary, and one on whose influence and personal exertions in its favour they could fully rely.

The declining state of the College, however, at this period, both as respects its resources and the number of its students, began to excite alarm and anxiety in the minds of the governors for the very existence of the institution. Among the various projects at this time suggested for its preservation was that of a union between it and the col-

lege then recently established at Halifax under the auspices of the earl of Dalhousie.

Desirous of improving the system of education in the province, his lordship, while lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, had formed a plan for a college at Halifax, upon the system, pursued in Scotland, where popular lectures upon scientific subjects could be accessible to youth without requiring their residence within the walls of the college. Young men might, under this system, live in the dwellings of their parents, and save many charges inevitable under the method of residence. This less expensive mode was thought more suitable to a young country, and by having the university in Halifax, the capital of the province, a large number of young men could, at a little cost, avail themselves of its benefits.

During the late war with the United States the British forces had captured Castine, on the coast of Maine, and held it for a length of time. While thus retained, duties of import and export had been collected there, and some thousands of pounds were thus accumulated. A portion of this Castine fund, at the request of Lord Dalhousie, with the consent of Earl Bathurst, secretary of state for the colonies, was appropriated for the erection of a college in Halifax. In addition to this fund, the house of assembly voted £3000 in several sums, towards the erection of a building, and a further sum of £5000 as a loan to aid the Dalhousie college. After the building was finished, there remained of the united monies of the Castine fund and the province loan, a balance of about

£8000, in possession of the governors or trustees of Dalhousie college, as the basis of an endowment which was invested at interest.

Lord Dalhousie, as before stated, had been much prepossessed against the college at Windsor, and thus disposed to exert all his influence in favour of that at Halifax, which was to bear his name. Delays, however, arose in procuring from Scotland persons to be professors, in accordance with the earl's views; and his removal to Canada, in 1820, further delayed this new establishment from going into active operation. King's and Dalhousie colleges were thus in seeming contrast and opposition, neither adequately endowed, and public confidence not fully given to either.

It was eventually resolved on by the friends of both colleges to attempt a union between them, in which the views of both might be attained by mutual concessions, and an adequate endowment be secured by uniting their funds. Accordingly at a meeting of the governors of King's College, held in the college library at Windsor on Monday, the 22nd of September, 1823, two letters were submitted to the board, one from Dr. Inglis, and the other from Dr. Porter (the president), relative to the projected union of the colleges, when it was resolved that these gentlemen should be a committee to meet the committee of the governors of Dalhousie college in order to consult upon the proper means of effecting the proposed design of union. This conference was in consequence held the next day. The committee of Dalhousie college was composed of S. G. W. Archibald, speaker of the assembly, and the

Hon. Michael Wallace, treasurer of the province. This joint committee prepared a report embodying the principal features of the proposed union, with an outline of the measures to be pursued for its accomplishment.*

The earl of Dalhousie, then in Canada, signified his complete approbation of this arrangement, by a letter to Sir James Kempt, the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, in which he says, "I have always declared it my sole" "object in the foundation of the Halifax college to" "obtain education to all classes in Nova Scotia and the" "adjoining provinces, but particularly to those who are" "excluded from King's College, Windsor, by the rules of" "that institution. By the proposal of the paper I have" "now received, I think my object is obtained as fully" "as could be desired. The removal of the institution" "to Halifax, open lectures in college, instruction and" "honours, (with the exception of church degrees,) free" "to dissenters of all classes, are the advantages that" "were looked for by a college at Halifax; and I am" "truly happy to learn, that these are not considered to" "be altogether inconsistent with the primary objects of" "King's college. The government of the college cannot" "be placed more advantageously, than in the hands of" "the governors, patron and visitor of King's. The" "constitution and internal government are equally unex-
ceptionable, provided that the toleration contemplated" "in that at Halifax be secured. If these proposals shall" "be finally approved, I think the very character and"

* See appendix C.

"name of Dalhousie college should at once be lost in"
"that of the other, so that the style of King's College"
"should alone be known and looked up to."

There were, however, two of the board of governors of King's College opposed to the union of the two seminaries. These were Dr. Wm. Cochran, vice president of King's, and chief justice Blowers. The latter who was not at the meeting in which the subject was discussed subsequently wrote a letter to the governors, embodying a long protest of fourteen articles objecting to the union, which was entered on the book in which the proceedings of the board of governors were transcribed. In this protest the proposed removal of King's College to Halifax was treated as something too much partaking of the character of a breach of trust on the part of the governors to be justified or adopted.

The joint committee of the two colleges, having, as we have seen, agreed on terms of union, the attorney general prepared the draft of a bill to carry it into effect, which was to be laid before the legislature at the ensuing session. This draft was sent to Lord Dalhousie, whose approval of it was communicated to the governors of King's College, on the 13th March, 1824. The board resolved to send copies of the draft of the bill to the secretary of state for the colonies, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, for their approbation.

The archbishop disapproved of the proposed union of the two colleges, his ideas on the subject coinciding generally with the objections contained in the protest of chief justice Blowers. The obstacle thus presented, and the

success of Dr. Inglis in obtaining contributions in England, for the use of King's College, caused the friends of the college to feel now quite indifferent as to the union with Dalhousie, and the measure was consequently abandoned.

The new bishop of Nova Scotia arrived from Europe in the spring of 1825. At a meeting of the governors of King's College in November following, he gave an interesting account of what he had accomplished for its interests during his visit to England. The two great church societies, *i. e.* "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the "Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge," had granted, each of them, £500 sterling. The grant of the S. P. G. was to be continued until government should give aid which would render their help unnecessary. The sum of £4000 had been collected in England towards the general funds, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. C. Benson, master of the temple, and a promise of such further aid from government as could be procured was given by Secretary Bathurst. The pecuniary affairs of the college having thus prospered, all thought of union with that of Dalhousie was relinquished.

The subject of the union was, however, again revived in the year 1829. An academy had been established at Pictou under the superintendence of Dr. Thomas McCulloch, of the Presbyterian secession church in Nova Scotia. The Presbyterians, who were very numerous in the eastern part of the province, urged their claims on the legislature, that the sum of £400 granted yearly to their institution should be made equally permanent with that

granted to the college connected with the church of England. This subject at length became mixed up with provincial politics. The two parties in Pictou into which the Scotch church had long been divided, known as the Kirk and Antiburgher parties, became arrayed in hostility to each other on the subject of the grant to Dr. McCulloch's academy. The Kirk party, who were altogether opposed to Dr. McCulloch, did not possess as great an influence in the house of assembly as their opponents,—the grant was therefore repeatedly passed in the lower house, and as repeatedly rejected in the council where the friends of the Kirk party predominated. That body was charged with being opposed to making a permanent grant to the Pictou academy in consequence of several of its members being governors of King's College, which the friends of the Pictou academy endeavored to hold up to the public eye as a rival institution to that at Pictou. The house of assembly had threatened to withdraw the sum of £5000 granted by way of loan to Dalhousie college, which had not yet gone into operation, and the colonial office being continually troubled with representations and petitions on the subject of these disputes from various quarters, the colonial minister found the college question of Nova Scotia a subject of considerable annoyance and perplexity, and believing that one seminary of learning was ample for the requirements of the country concluded that the provincial funds ought to be concentrated on the endowment of some one college, which should be so modelled as to meet the views of all parties in the province, and that by such an arrangement the Pictou controversy would be put an end to, and all

further solicitations for parliamentary aid from the governors of King's College got rid of. Accordingly Sir George Murray, then secretary of state for the colonies, in a letter to the lieutenant governor Sir P. Maitland, dated 31st August, 1829, recommended the immediate union of King's College with that of Dalhousie, and suggested either the sale of Dalhousie College building* in Halifax, or the adoption of it by the united colleges. This was followed by a dispatch from his successor, Lord Goderich, dated 31st July, 1831, in which his lordship goes fully into the subject of the college question, as it then shaped itself in the minds of the British ministry.

It had been proposed in parliament by the colonial minister to discontinue the annual grant of £1,000 sterling to King's College, Windsor, and the urgent remonstrance of the governors against this reduction had once more brought the affairs of the college under the more immediate notice of the colonial office.

Lord Goderich in his reply to the despatch of Governor Maitland sets forth the absolute necessity of reducing the parliamentary grant to Nova Scotia, whereby the aid of £1,000 to King's College must cease, and considered that this deficiency could only be made up by a grant from the assembly of Nova Scotia, which he thought could not be expected unless the friends of King's College in the upper house withdrew their opposition to the demands of the

* Lord Dalhousie erected this building on the grand parade in Halifax, and while governor of the province, made a grant of the parade to the trustees of the college. The validity of this grant has been repeatedly questioned, as this piece of land had been expressly laid out and appropriated by government, as an open square, for military and other purposes at the laying out of the town in 1749.

Pictou Academy; that the threatened withdrawal of the £5,000 loan from Dalhousie College would if carried into effect prevent the establishment of an united college. He also referred to the precarious character and dilapidated state of the buildings at Windsor, and urged the necessity of concessions in consequence.

In answer to this dispatch the governors of King's College and those of Dalhousie united in pressing on the British government the necessity of continuing the parliamentary grant to King's. The former at the same time intimated the terms on which alone any such union could take place,—while the utmost facility would be afforded to candidates of all classes and denominations to aspire to the highest collegiate honors and degrees, yet the distinctive character of King's College as a Church of England institution must be preserved. To these communications Lord Goderich replied on the 2nd of August, that the loss of the government grant was inevitable, and that it would terminate with the votes in parliament of £1000 for the year ending April, 1833, and £500 for the year ending April, 1834. As to the terms of union suggested by the governors he thought them quite inconsistent with the views held by the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, to whom he considered the constitution of the united colleges must be left entirely and without restriction, and he concluded his dispatch thus:—"Had the resources available for the support of the college at Windsor been such as to admit of its being carried on as at present, I should certainly have abstained from recommending any change; but as this is not the case, as it must necessarily be depen-

"dant upon the liberality of the legislature, I think it is"
"unfortunate that the governors have declared before-"
"hand their intention of not agreeing to a union with"
"Dalhousie College, except upon terms to which it is"
"not probable that the assent of the legislature would"
"be given. Supposing it to be admitted that it would"
"be desirable, if possible, to have a college constituted"
"in the manner proposed by the board of governors,"
"still when the means do not exist of giving effect to"
"their wishes, in this respect,—when the existence of"
"any college whatever depends upon their own notions"
"of what would be most advisable, being in some par-"
"ticulars departed from; it appears to me that such a"
"concession should be made. As therefore it is impos-"
"sible that a college should be established without the"
"assistance of the legislature, I should hope that the"
"governors of the two existing institutions would con-"
"sent to leave to the legislature, (which can best judge"
"of what is required for the interest of the province),"
"the task of determining what is to be the constitution"
"of the new establishment. On the other hand I cannot"
"doubt that the assembly, if their discretion upon this"
"point was left unfettered, would see the advantage of"
"making ample provision for the support of a plan of"
"liberal education, and would likewise consent to the"
"appointment of those who will lose the situations they"
"hold in the college at Windsor to similar situations in"
"that which I trust will be created."

To the recommendations contained in this dispatch the governors of King's College did not think themselves at liberty to agree.

The temporary grant of £500 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, having been discontinued about the same time with the cessation of the parliamentary aid, the affairs of the college became so embarrassed that it was found necessary to reduce the salaries of the two professors to £150 * each, and to curtail the expenditure in other particulars. The governors at their meeting in March, 1834, proposed to apply to the house of assembly for aid, but by the advice of Mr. Archibald, speaker of the house, and an *ex officio* governor of the college, this idea was abandoned. Dr. Porter,† the president, whose health began to decline, having effected an arrangement with the British government for a pension of £400 sterling per annum, resigned the presidency on the 28th, 1836, when he was succeeded by the Rev. George McCawley,‡ now president of the college.

* Each of them were, however, in receipt of an income of about £150 as missionaries from the S. P. G.

† Dr. Porter's income as president had been paid out of the parliamentary grant to the college, and he was induced to accept the office and go out to Nova Scotia under the impression that this grant was a permanent one. It was on these grounds that he succeeded in obtaining a pension on his retirement.

‡ The name of the Dr. McCawley appears on the list of matriculations for 1817.

CHAPTER VIII.

LORD Stanley,* who succeeded Lord Goderich as Secretary of State for the colonies, had adopted the views entertained by his predecessor on the subject of the union of the colleges; and recommended that after Dr. Porter's removal, the president's office in the united college should be thrown open to candidates of all religious denominations. He intimated his opinion to Sir Colin Campbell, the lieutenant-governor, before he left England to assume the command of the province. But Sir Colin, on his arrival in Nova Scotia after hearing the objections raised by the governors of King's College, to the terms of union proposed, espoused their views as most reasonable.

The governors, feeling that their seminary had been established and endowed not only on the ground of its connection with the church of England, but also as a theological school for training up the clergy of the church, would not concede the point respecting the presidency. Sir Colin Campbell being convinced, that while this point remained unconceded, it would be useless to refer to the Legislature of the province for any legal sanction

* The present Earl of Derby.

or settlement of the proposed union of the colleges, as recommended by the secretary of state for the colonies, communicated his reasons to the colonial office, for not bringing this measure before the assembly, by letter to the Secretary of State dated 18th February, 1835, in which he also observed that a discussion in the House of Assembly on the subject of the colleges might lead to a demand which had been often threatened for the repayment of the loan of £5000 advanced by the province in 1823 to assist in completing the building of Dalhousie College, and concluded by urging in the most pressing manner the necessity of continuing the government grant of £500 per annum to the governors of King's College.

This communication led to a dispatch dated the 30th of April, 1835, from Lord Glenelg, then secretary of state for the colonies insisting on an immediate settlement of the college question, and calling on the governors of King's College to surrender their charter and to throw themselves unconditionally on the assembly, for a popular constitution, to be settled by the provincial legislature for the united colleges. In this dispatch, he recommends in the most positive terms the removal of the institution from the distant town of Windsor to Halifax, where popular lectures could be attended by all, whether members of the college or not. He then goes on to observe that the majority of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia were dissenters, and refers to the popular system of education as then existing in the United States of America; intimating directly that such an establishment as was contemplated by the governors of King's College, would

in his opinion not be consonant with the general feelings of the country ; that when the governors considered that the question to be decided was the existence of any college at all in Nova Scotia, no concessions in his opinion should be withheld by them, which were not repugnant to the great principles of religion and morality : and he concludes his dispatch by earnestly recommending to the governors to surrender their charter, hoping that his appeal would not be unsuccessful.

Couched thus in strong language, the dispatch was evidently intended to coerce the governors into measures calculated, as his lordship thought, to put an end to a very troublesome question. No reference appears in it to the objections so frequently urged by the governors of King's College, that the great bulk of their endowment, [now that the parliamentary grant had been cut off,] had been obtained on the faith of the college being united to the church of England in Nova Scotia, and of the inviolate preservation of its character as an institution of the church.

A communication of this nature, coming almost in the shape of a command from the minister of the crown, placed the governors of King's College in a most embarrassing position, but their pecuniary dependance on the British government had been terminated by the act of the government itself, and they felt that they had nothing to lose by meeting this attack with firm and steady resistance. They assembled on the 9th Nov., 1835, at government house in Halifax, to receive the report of their own committee to whom Lord Glenelg's dispatch had been

referred. This report, which was then adopted, recommends that the governors should decline to surrender their charter, and expresses a belief that when all the circumstances were distinctly placed before the colonial secretary, and his lordship should be put in possession of those details that were essential to the full consideration of the question, he would be induced to review the conclusions which had been adopted in his dispatch: and in referring to the scheme of a general college, so earnestly advocated therein, the report concludes by observing, "For it must be apparent to the Colonial" "Department, however desirable a different course of" "proceeding might be, were the subject of founding and" "erecting a Provincial College taken up the *first* time —" "that now establishments are to be dealt with, in whose" "favor respectively, not only the interests, but the justifiable partialities, as well as the prejudices of no inconsiderable portion of this community have become" "so deeply interested as to render it exceedingly doubtful that the abandonment of either or both would be" "followed by the erection of a Provincial college. On the contrary the committee cannot but anticipate, as the necessary consequence of the dissolution of King's College, that a more universally useful and acceptable institution would remain for many years a subject merely of expectation."

This report was accompanied by a sketch of the history of King's College, and its endowments, with a number of documents and statements to shew its undoubted and unalterable connection with the church of England in

Nova Scotia, together with a succinct account of the circumstances which led to the project of Dalhousie College, and the erection of the Pictou and Horton academies. All these papers were transmitted to Lord Glenelg by Sir Colin Campbell. It was evidently supposed at the Colonial office, that the union of the two colleges had been the subject of repeated discussions in the legislature of Nova Scotia, and earnestly desired by the people of the province; that the surrender of the charter of King's College was looked upon as the first step to the accomplishment of the union, and that the obstinacy of the governors alone prevented the completion of the desired object; whereas in fact no such suggestion had ever been made in the assembly, or looked for by the people of Nova Scotia, until it was proposed by Lord Glenelg in his dispatch of the 30th April, 1835. A proposal for the union of the colleges had been brought under the notice of the legislature by Sir Peregrine Maitland, the lieutenant-governor by message, in 1830, in consequence of directions he had received from Lord Stanley; but the subject had never undergone full discussion, and no controversy had up to this time taken place in the province, respecting either the union, or the surrender of the charter. The inference is almost unavoidable, that some private statements on the subject had been made to the Secretary of State, which had the effect of misleading him.

The letter in which Lord Glenelg replied to this report of the governors, bears date 4th November, 1836. The causes which produced an unfavorable impression in the minds of Lord Glenelg and of his predecessor in office,

Lord Stanley, may be discovered in perusing it. The obnoxious restrictions on students are repeatedly alluded to in it, as if yet existing in force. This misapprehension had chiefly produced the hostile line of policy pursued by the secretaries of state, and although the colonial office was soon after apprized of the mistake, and that all restrictions had long before been taken off, except the qualifications required of the president and professors, Lord Glenelg yet remained unfavorably impressed.* In his letter of November, 1836, he says, he had carefully reviewed all the correspondence, and after a full consideration of all the facts advanced, he did not see any reason to induce him to alter his views. That he was persuaded from the interviews and conversations he had had with Mr. Archibald, the attorney general, and speaker of the assembly, that the assembly would agree to no provision for the joint college, unless the presidency and the professorships were thrown open to all denominations of christians. His lordship appears to have treated very lightly the objections so forcibly urged, in respect to so large a portion of the endowment having been given on the faith of the connection between the college and the church being preserved; and he gets over this (the most powerful objection to the change), by suggesting that the

* The action of the British Government in the colonies had been for some years in opposition to state endowments of the church. The annual grant in parliament for missionaries in the colonies had been discontinued, with the exception of the personal allowance to former missionaries, and a reduction of colonial expenditure, particularly that for the support of religion and education, had become apparently a necessary policy with the minister of the colonial department.

annual proceeds of such portions of the endowment fund as had been given on these considerations should be devoted to the support of divinity scholarships, or in some other way in aid of the church; a procedure that would not at all meet the objection, if it could be clearly made out, that the permanent character of the college, as a church of England institution, had been guaranteed by the governors to those benefactors on the receipt of their donations. In reviewing the facts, he says the establishment of the Pictou academy in 1816 was the result of exclusion from honors at King's College;—That the governors appeared to have made, in 1818, an unsuccessful appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury for a repeal of their statutes which required subscription to the articles and an oath of supremacy of persons taking degrees.—That these had now been repealed, but the restrictions as regarded the professors still remained;—That the bishop's letter of 24th June, 1824, enclosed in Sir James Kempt's dispatch, goes to show fully that there was a want of harmony between the constitution of the college and feelings of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and he concludes by observing that if the governors still refuse to surrender their charter, that the matter must rest as it at present stands;—and it would then remain for the legislature to adopt such steps as may appear to them expedient;—but that he did not wish the lieutenant-governor to consider himself bound to bring the subject before the legislature in his speech at the opening of the ensuing session. About the same time a letter was addressed by the secretary of state to the archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his opinion on the ques-

tion of the union with removal of all restrictions. The archbishop very properly declined his request, and intimated that as patron of the college he would not feel himself justified in passing an opinion, until applied to officially by the governors of the college. Here the matter ended, and has never since been revived.

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CHAPTER IX.

. 1827. At a convocation held 24th January, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the following persons, viz :

The Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, archdeacon of Bermuda, (now bishop of Jamaica, and D.D.)

Dr. George Okill Stewart, archdeacon of Upper Canada.

The Rev. John Millidge, rector of Annapolis.

Rev. T. B. Rowlands, rector of Shelburne.

Peter de St. Croix, M.D. of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The Honorable James Stewart, attorney general of Lower Canada, and the Rev. Hibbert Binney, A. M.

All of these, except the first named, had previously been graduates of the college. At the same time Charles Cogswell, (now M.D.,) Chipman Botsford, and John L. Trimingham were elected to vacant scholarships, and a valuable donation of mathematical instruments from professor Morton, formerly of the college, was presented to the governors.

1828. The next vacant scholarship was awarded to William Scovil, of New Brunswick, 8th December, 1828. On the same day, at a meeting of the governors, the old

statute relating to the *encænia* was repealed, and the following enactment passed.

“That a feast to be called the *Encænia*, in commemoration of the foundation of the University by his most gracious Majesty, King George III., shall be celebrated annually, at Windsor, on the first Tuesday of October; unless the lieutenant-governor shall previously appoint some other day, of which due notice shall be given to the governors.”

1829. A letter from the Visitor, addressed to the governors, was laid before the board at a meeting called for that purpose, on the 22nd July, 1829. This communication stated that flagrant offences had been committed by the students, and that an attempt had been made by the whole body of students to protect the offenders, by refusing to exculpate themselves before the college authorities;—that six students were still confined in college, who had refused to declare their innocence of the charges; and that generally a want of discipline prevailed. This letter was accompanied by one from the officers of the college to the Visitor, detailing the facts, and complaining of the insubordination of the students, signed by Charles Porter, president, William Cochran, vice president, and William C. King, fellow and bursar. The Visitor stated that in consequence of this letter he had proceeded to investigate the charges, and had made a decree, that all students should be confined to college, &c. In pursuance of this decree eighteen students signed a denial of the charges, and were allowed to proceed to their homes. The other six refused to sign the document drawn up by

the Visitor on the ground that they were not justified in taking such a step, as it would tend to convict the culprits by their own acknowledgment, and was in fact a process designed to compel the offenders to convict themselves.

This affair resulted in the expulsion of one student and several deprivations inflicted on others.

1830. October 5th, Thomas Leaver* and H. L. Owen† were chosen scholars on the foundation. In the same year John C. Halliburton, esq., was made secretary to the board of governors.

On the 7th of October, 1831, Dr. Cochran resigned the office of vice president, and retired from active duties, after a connection with the college of more than forty-one years. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the governors on this occasion.

"They gladly improve the opportunity which is thus
"offered them for expressing the deep sense they enter-
"tain of the value of those services which he has render-
"ed to the college and to the provinces of Nova Scotia"
"and New Brunswick in the stations he has held; nor"
"can they be insensible to the peculiar merit of Dr."
"Cochran's early labours, when he had to struggle some-"
"times without any assistance with continual difficulties,"
"which were unavoidably attendant upon the infancy of"
"such an institution in a new colony."

Dr. Cochran during his long career of usefulness not only won for himself the esteem of the governors and officers of the college; but also the respect and love of

* Afterwards rev. T. Leaver, rector of Truro (deceased).

† Rev. H. L. Owen, A. M., rector of Lunenburg.

the young men under his care, by whom he was regarded more in the light of a kind parent than of a stern professor. He died at Windsor on the 4th of August, 1833, in his 77th year, universally regretted.

Mr. John Stevenson, the schoolmaster, who had been appointed teacher of mathematics, and had also received deacon's orders from the bishop, was appointed a fellow of the college, and in the following year succeeded Dr. Cochran in the office of vice president, which had remained vacant for some time after the doctor's resignation.

1835. The bishop, in his letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, gives the following details respecting King's College:— "There had" "been in the matriculation 166 names; of these the first" "was entered on the 17th December, 1803, and the last" "in December, 1834. Of these, 53 were of the clerical" "profession, 10 medical, 59 legal, 39 army and navy and" "other professions, and 8 on whom honorary degrees" "had been conferred."

On the 25th May, Samuel L. Shannon,* W. Howe,† R. B. Porter,‡ and — Sterling, were elected to scholarships.

Thomas Williams and Edward B. Nichols§ were elected scholars, and in September following Messrs. Hill and Viets received scholarships on the foundation.

In the year 1837 the Diocesan Church Society of Nova

* Hon. S. L. Shannon, M. E. L., M. P. P., A. M., and barrister.

† Wm. Howe, A. B., barrister, registrar probate court, Halifax.

‡ R. B. Porter, son of the president, Dr. Porter.

§ Rev. E. B. Nichols, A. M., rector of Liverpool.

Scotia, at its formation declared it to be one of its fundamental objects, to uphold the collegiate establishment at Windsor, by granting assistance to students requiring aid in pursuing their studies at Windsor for the ministry of the church. Under this rule the society has from time to time assisted deserving young men by whom divinity scholarships have been held, with small loans, the sum allowed to each divinity scholar by the S. P. G. not being always sufficient for the expenses of the scholar.

1838. 11th October, Mr. Odell was elected to a foundation scholarship.

1839. 28th Dec., Messrs. John Harvey, and W. Black were elected scholars.

1841. 28th October, two foundation scholarships having fallen vacant Messrs. Simonds and Pope were elected.

1842. The sum of £150 was expended on telescopic apparatus for the use of the college.

Sept. 1842. Mr. Brown was elected to a vacant scholarship.

1845. The pecuniary difficulties of the college had now become so pressing, that the board of governors were induced once more to petition the British Government for aid. On the 24th of December, 1845, a memorial was agreed on stating fully the claims of the college on the government for support, and the expectations held out to the university from time to time since its foundation by royal charter in 1803. This application was met by a positive refusal on the part of Mr. E. A. Gladstone then secretary of state for the colonies. His reply to the memorial bears date the 16th March, 1846.

Since that time King's College has ceased to have any connection with the British Government.

This sketch is now brought down to that period when the affairs of King's College began to assume a more popular aspect. The friends of the college finding themselves wholly dependant on local assistance and their own personal exertions for its support, by the total withdrawal of pecuniary aid from England, made a strong and urgent appeal in its favor to the public at large. This was warmly responded to by the *alumni* of the University, who were attached to the place of their education by many ties and interesting associations. They immediately constituted themselves into a society for the support and advancement of their *alma mater*, and readily provided funds to promote the interests of the university. In consequence of the timely assistance they afforded, the income of the college has been increased, new endowments have been created for its benefit and at the same time extensive changes introduced into its organization and government.

Thus a more auspicious period in the history of King's College began. The details of these important changes and the particulars of the subsequent career of the institution until the present day will afford ample scope for a further narrative.

More than 75 years have now elapsed since the origin of this seminary. It is the oldest college of British origin in these provinces, and in many respects unrivalled by the more recent institutions of learning in British America. The friends of King's College for the

last half century have been enabled to point, with justifiable pride, to its graduates filling eminent positions in the Church, the Legislative bodies, the Bench, and the Bar of this and the sister colonies. Men educated within its walls have found their way to distinction in the army, the navy and other honorable professions, and its alumni are to be met with among the educated classes not only throughout the lower provinces but in Canada and the United States of America.

CHAPTER X.

THE ACADEMY.

WE have seen that the original design of the founders of the seminary of learning at Windsor, was that of an Academy or school for the classics and the elementary branches of mathematics. Out of this humble beginning grew the University of King's College. The grammar school or academy was first set on foot, and as has been before detailed was opened for the instruction of youth on the 1st November, 1788, and since the college was organized, this school has been kept up as a handmaid to the University of which it has been always considered as part and parcel.

The first master who had charge of the school was Mr. Archibald Payne Inglis. He was after a short time succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Cochran.

[The regulations adopted in the beginning for the government of the academy, will be found in Appendix A.]

In November, 1790, Mr. J. VanNorden became the assistant teacher to the principal, Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Millidge was afterwards assistant.

In 1799 we find the academy completely severed from the college, and Mr. John Henry Jennings, from England appointed English master. He was succeeded in 1802 by

Mr. Benjamin Gerrish Gray (afterwards the Rev. Dr. Gray, rector of St. George's, Halifax, and lastly rector of St. John, N. B.) Mr. Gray took charge of both the Latin and the English classes. He was permitted to take boarders (pupils), and the school was limited to 28 scholars.

In the autumn of 1800 an examination of the pupils of the academy was held, Mr. John Inglis (afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia), had been a pupil in this school as early as its first inception in 1788.—He was now about to go to England, and as the governors of the college had not yet assumed the power of conferring degrees, they gave Mr. Inglis testimonials of his study and acquirements, as a substitute.

After the college had been brought into full operation under the Royal Charter; the question of the expediency of keeping up the academy as an adjunct to it, was mooted at a meeting of the governors of the college in 1802. They resolved that the school should go on, and in July, 1802, determined to appoint a principal master of the academy, who should be a graduate of some British university, with an annual salary of £200, besides fees of tuition. We have seen that Dr. Cochran declined this appointment, on which the Rev. Wm. Twining, was made principal, or head master, and Mr. Cyrus Perkins assistant.

In June, 1804, Mr. Perkins was succeeded by Mr. Ironsides. At subsequent dates Mr. J. Farquharson and Mr. Cassells were assistants in the Academy.

At this time the Grammar School was kept in the Col-

lege Building, the Government had provided plans for a suitable school house, but many years elapsed before it was erected.

In January 1808, the Rev. William Colsell King was appointed head master, his salary being £200 per annum besides fees, and entered on his duties early in May 1808. Mr. King was assisted for a short time in 1810 by Mr. Binney from the college.

1814. February 12th. John Thomas Twining, son of the former head master was appointed assistant, he was afterwards curate of St. Paul's at Halifax, chaplain to the Garrison, and master of the Grammar school there.

In 1818 the Rev. Christopher Milner was made head master, (Asa Torrey acted as his assistant,) on his removal in 1821, the Rev. Francis Salt was appointed to succeed him. He filled the office from September 1821 until 1832, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph H. Clinch. After the removal of Mr. Clinch to the United States the Rev. William B. King, son of the former head master and now rector of Parsborough was appointed principal teacher. During the period Mr. Salt had charge of the Academy the number of pupils was very much increased. Mr. Thomas Curran was assistant to Mr. Salt and also to Mr. Clinch and Mr. King, and conducted the academy on several occasions in the absence of the head master.

A sum of £3000 derived from a fund known as the Arms * fund at the disposal of the Governor of the Pro-

* Derived from the capture of Castine from the Americans in the war of 1812.

vince had been placed by Sir John Coape Sherbrooke about the year 1816 in the hands of Chief Justice Blowers as a fund towards the erection of a suitable building for the Academy. The present stone edifice now occupied by the Academy was commenced in 1819 and finished in 1822 at the total cost of £6689. This building has been latterly kept in repairs by the governors, who have on several occasions spent large sums of money to render it comfortable and convenient for the purposes intended.

After the resignation of the Rev. William King, Mr. Irwin, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, became head master, and was assisted in the department of modern languages by Professor Mantovani. After the resignation of Mr. Irwin the office of head master remained vacant until the appointment of the Rev. John Mulholland in 1850, who was assisted by his brother Mr. William Mulholland. He remained in charge of the Academy until 1854, when he was succeeded by the Rev. David Pickett. — Mr. Pickett was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Blackman, the present head master.

A number of Exhibitions and prizes have been offered by the Associate Alumni at various ^{times} ~~times~~ to the pupils of the Academy. These prizes not being of a permanent character a sum of £270 was raised by subscription among the Alumni in 1850, and invested for the purpose of establishing for ever two Exhibitions of £8 and £4, to be competed for annually. The first is open to the senior form only, and the successful candidate must be qualified though not required to enter college. The second is open to the whole school. In both cases the competitors must

be of one year's standing. The Exhibitions are under the management of a committee of the Alumni who appoint the examiners. The examinations take place in the month of June, each year. The appropriation of this fund to the above purpose depends upon the connection of the School with the Church of England. There are also six exhibitions of £15 each established at the Academy to be given to the sons of Clergymen to be held for three years only. These exhibitions are derived from funds supplied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in the hands of the visitor of the college.

TERMS.

Boarders at the Academy pay £40 currency per annum, everything included.

Day Scholars — £8 per annum.

Instruction in one or all of four modern languages £3 per annum.

Vacations — From July 1st, to August 15th.

From Dec. 15th, to January 15th.

APPENDIX A.

1. The academy is to consist of two schools: one for Greek and Latin, where the students of the highest class are to be instructed in logic and in natural and moral philosophy; the other school, for English, writing, arithmetic, geometry and practical branches of mathematics; and each school is to have a master or tutor.

2. The master of the Greek and Latin school, who must be a clergyman of the established church, is to have the superintending of the whole, and to act as president.

3. No boys are to be admitted into the Latin school until they begin the Latin grammar, nor into the English school until they can read and write; nor into either under the age of eight years.

4. The Latin scholars who wish to improve in writing, arithmetic or any other branch that is taught in the English school may attend the English master, at such hours as may be judged most convenient by both masters, without any additional expense.

5. The money for tuition in the Latin school, which is Four Pounds currency per annum for each scholar, is to be paid to the Latin master in four quarterly payments; the tuition money in the English school, which is Three Pounds currency per annum, is to be paid in like manner to the English master.

6. The greatest attention must be paid to the morals of the children in both schools, and every precaution used to guard them against the infection of bad principles and examples. They are to be catechised regularly once every week, and generous sentiments of virtue, benevolence, and religion are to be sedulously inculcated. The catechism in Latin is recommended for the highest class in the Latin school.

7. The school exercises are to begin every morning with prayers by the president, or the English master, and also to conclude in the same manner every evening; all the students must attend on those occasions, and their names are to be called over each morning and evening.

8. The daily prayers for the academy are to be selected from the Liturgy of the established Church of England (the prayer for the King to be always one), to which a prayer adapted to the Institution shall be added.

9. From the first day of November to the first day of May the schools are to commence each day at 9 o'clock in the morning, and to continue to 12 o'clock: from 12 till 2 o'clock to be allowed for dinner and relaxation; the schools are to commence again at 2 o'clock and continue till 4 o'clock p. m. For the rest of the year, the schools are to commence each day at 6 o'clock, a. m., from 8 till 9 o'clock to be allowed for breakfast, from 12 till 2 o'clock for dinner and relaxation, and the schools are to be continued from 2 till 5 o'clock, p. m.

10. The students are to have a vacation of two weeks at Christmas; Passion Week at Easter; four weeks at Bartholomew Tide; and the afternoons of each Saturday may be allowed to them for exercise and recreation.

11. The academy is to be visited four times a year, viz: on the first Wednesday of November, the first Wednesday of February, the first Wednesday of May, and the first Wednesday of August; and as it may not be convenient for all the gentlemen who are appointed governors of the institution by the late act of the Province, to attend on those occasions, the following gentlemen, or any three of them, with or without the governors, are authorized to visit the academy on those days, viz: the Missionary at Windsor, with the principal civil magistrate, and such other gentlemen as the managers may see fit to request.—The visitors are to enquire into the state of the schools, and the mode in which they are conducted; they are to examine the scholars as to their progress in Literature, and behaviour; they are to rectify any abuse, and remove the obstructions that may occasionally arise.

12. The students are required to be diligent in their studies, dutiful and obedient to their tutors, and not to

absent themselves from either of the schools without the tutor's leave.

13. Children should be treated as rational beings; and therefore persuasion and arguments adapted to their understanding should be employed to promote application and good behaviour among the students.

14. Experience however hath uniformly evinced, that discipline and order, which are so essential to the reputation of seminaries and to the improvement of students, cannot be supported without some degree of corporal punishment; these must also be used when necessary. In the infliction of punishment, the masters should be guided by discretion and good temper. For small offences confinement, or an additional task, or a moderate fine, may answer, and are eligible. Where those are insufficient, or in cases of gross transgression, corporal punishment must be employed; but all violence, which would injure the health, or affect the understanding of the students must by all means be avoided.

15. Any injury done to the building where the Academy is kept, such as breaking windows, or any other damage, is to be repaired at the expense of the person by whom the damage is done, or by his parent or guardian.

16. It is recommended to the students in the Latin school, that they wear Freshmen's gowns.

17. The books used in the Latin school are to be the same that are read in the seminaries in England; Lilly (or the Eton) Grammar, Clark's Exercises, Æsop's, or Phædrus's Fables, Justin, Sallust, and Cæsar's Commentaries, with Ovid's Epistles and Metamorphoses, are proper books for the lower classes; and for the higher, Virgil, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Cicero's Orations and Livy's History, with Virgil and Cicero. Students are to begin the Greek Grammar, the Eton, or Westminster, or Wettenhall's Grammar may be used. The Greek Testament, Polyænus, Lucian, Xenophon, Theocritus, Homer, Pindar, Longinus, and Sophocles, are to succeed; and be read in their turn. As the students who compose the upper class advance in reading the highest Greek and Latin Classics, they are to begin logic; they are also to be instructed in the principles of Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy. For Logic, Watts or Leblanc may be

used. For Astronomy, Keill and Ferguson. For Natural Philosophy, Helsham, Rowning, Martin, and Nicholson. For Moral Philosophy and Natural Law, Hutchinson's Compendium and Burlamaqui.

18. Great attention must be paid to instruct the students in the rudiments of grammar, as it is a point of the utmost moment. The foundation in this branch should be strong and durable; and much care should be taken in parsing, where the rules of grammar are exemplified and applied.

19. Besides Latin Exercises twice a week, a theme in English for each student should be required once every week, which will habituate them to composition, and assist them in forming a chaste and accurate style.

20. The students are to deliver pieces of poetry or prose, selected from the best authors, publicly in the schools at stated periods, particularly at visitations; and they should be instructed to speak with a proper modulation of voice, and with easy natural action or gestures.

21. Besides the books already mentioned, the students of the upper class should occasionally peruse some treatises on the Greek and Roman antiquities, such as those of Potter and Kennet; on Chronology, such as Strauchius; on Commerce, as Gee, Child, or the treatise on that subject in the Preceptor; and to those also should be joined the perusal of some of our most classical English writers, such as Addison, Swift, Pope, Johnson, &c., for improvement in style and knowledge of men and manners.

22. In the English school, the scholars are to be taught to write a fair hand correctly; and to read with propriety, both as to distinctness, pauses, emphasis, cadence, and modulation of voice. The delivering pieces in public, here as in the Latin school, will contribute much to the progress of scholars in reading well and must be practised.

23. In this school are also to be taught arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and extraction of the square and cube roots, different branches of practical mathematics, as navigation, surveying and guaging, with book keeping and geography; the first six books of Euclid are also to be read. Care must be taken to ground the

scholars well in those practical sciences, that they may be fitted for business in active life.

24. In case of any disputes or difficulties occurring in the English school, the master will have recourse to the president, as he again in similar cases, will have to the visitor.

APPENDIX B.

Curriculum or course of Study at King's College, Windsor, in 1814.

FIRST CLASS.

WORKS READ UNDER THE
PRESIDENT.

Greek Testament — Grotius,
Hebrew Bible — Euclid Algebra,
Xenophon — Cicero's Orations,
et de Amicitia et Senectute,
Horace, Virgil's Georgics, Sophocles.

BOOKS READ UNDER DR.
COCHRAN.

Sophocles, Longinus,
Horace's Art of Poetry,
Virgil's Georgics, Logic,
Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de oratore,
Burlemaque on Natural Law.

SECOND CLASS.

Greek Testament, Grotius,
Homer, Horace,
Xenophon's Memorabilia,
Demosthenes,
Cicero's Orations and de Amicitia, &c.

Logic, Cicero de Oratore,
Cicero de Officiis,
Xenophon's Cyr.
Jænenal.

THIRD CLASS.

Euclid, Woods' Algebra.

Logic, Cicero de Oratore and de Officiis.

FOURTH CLASS.

Sophocles.

Homer, Horace,
Logic, Cicero de Oratore.

Quintilian added by order of the governors, to be read by Dr. Cochran in future as an introductory book on rhetoric.

APPENDIX C.

Suggestions for accomplishing the union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges agreed on by the Joint Committee of both Colleges in September, 1823.

NAME. — The United Colleges of King's and Dalhousie.

SITE. — Halifax.

GOVERNORS. — The same as those of King's College, with the addition of the Treasurer of the Province.

PATRON. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

VISITOR. — The Bishop of Nova Scotia.

COLLEGE. — To consist of one President, three or more Fellows, three or more Public Professors, and twelve or more Scholars.

INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE. — To be vested in the President and Fellows exclusively.

THE PRESIDENT. — Must be a Clergyman of the Church of England in full orders, and must have taken the Degree of Master in Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, in a regular manner, in Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or King's and Dalhousie.

THE FELLOWS. — Shall be elected by the Governors — unmarried men — Bachelors of Arts, at least in one of the before named Universities, who shall have subscribed the 39 articles, shall be resident in the College, and, with the President, shall have the private tuition of the undergraduates.

THE PUBLIC PROFESSORS. — Shall be chosen by the Governors upon satisfactory proof of sufficient qualification, without respect to their Country or University, except the Professor of Divinity, they shall not be required to reside within the College, and shall deliver Public Lectures, which shall be open to all persons, whether members of the University or not, who shall have obtained the permission of the Professors for their attendance.

LODGING. — All Undergraduates shall reside within the College, or in the houses of their parents or guardians, or of persons appointed by their parents or guardians, and approved by the President.

DIVINE SERVICE. — All resident Undergraduates shall attend the College Prayers morning and evening.

RESIDENCE. — No term shall be kept or shall reckon

towards a degree without Academical residence during the whole term. The Academical residence of the Undergraduates living within the walls of the College, shall consist in Lodging and Boarding in the College, in wearing the proper habit, in attending the Chapel Lectures and Exercises, and in complying with all other Collegiate Regulations according to the Statutes. The Academical residence of those undergraduates who lodge out of the College, shall consist in wearing the proper habit, in attending Lectures and Exercises, and in complying with other Collegiate Regulations.

DEGREES. — It shall be required of every person before a Degree be conferred on him: —

- 1st, — That his name shall be upon the Matricula of the University.
- 2nd, — That he shall be a member of the College.
- 3rd, — That he shall be of the standing required by the Statutes.
- 4th, — That he shall have kept the residence required by the Statutes.
- 5th, — That he shall have attended the Lectures and performed the College Exercises appointed by the Statutes.
- 6th, — That he shall be a man of good principles and morals.
- 7th, — That he shall have performed the proper exercises for his Degree.
- 8th, — That he shall have undergone an examination and shall have received a Testimonium from his examiners, in all cases in which the Statutes have directed the Candidates to be examined.
- 9th, — That he shall have taken the Oaths required at the time of his Matriculation.

OF BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF DIVINITY. — Every person before he be admitted to either of these Degrees shall have subscribed the 39 articles.

STATUTES. — To be formed from those now in use at King's College, with an understanding, that all those which may interfere with these suggestions shall be omitted or modified.

PROPERTY. — FUNDS. — There shall be an entire union of the Lands, Monies and Funds of the two Colleges; and all bequests and donations, which heretofore have been

made or given to either of the said Colleges, shall become the Property of the United College.

The suggestions for accomplishing an union between King's and Dalhousie Colleges, have been offered upon a supposition that there is a general desire among the Patrons and Governors of the two Institutions, to preserve, as much as possible, whatever may be deemed the primary objects of each.

Statement of the funds of Dalhousie College, made by Mr. Wallace about the year 1820.

Towards carrying on the building Lord Dalhousie gave out of what was called the Castine Duties at his disposal.....	£2,751	10	9
The Provincial Legislature gave at different periods grants to the amount of.....	3,000	0	0
And also loaned without interest for five years.....	5,000	0	0
And there has been received out of the dividends arising from the 3 per cent. stock in the funds....	2,378	0	0

Nova Scotia Currency,.....£13,129 10 9

The expenditures amount to upwards of £13,000. Lord Dalhousie directed to be lodged in the public funds towards the support of the institution, where it now remains in the three per cents. the sum of £7,000 currency—equal to £6,300 sterling.

(Signed,)

MICHAEL WALLACE,
Trustee.

Statement of the monies funded in the names of the Earl of Dalhousie, Chief Justice Blowers, and the late Hon. Michael Wallace, as Trustees of Dalhousie College, as per account current from Messrs. Duckett, Morland & Co., to 8th Jan., 1831.

In the 3 per cents.....	£8,289	9	6
Dividends up to the above period.....	1,007	9	9

Sterling,.....£9,296 19 3

£1,000 of this sum has been ordered to be invested in the names of the Earl of Dalhousie and Chief Justice Blowers.

Rents arising from Dalhousie College per annum amount to £160 currency.

Total cost of the building to the present time, £13,707 13s 3d.

(Signed)

CHAS. W. WALLACE,
Trustee.

March 30th, 1832.

MEMO. OF THE ACCOUNTS IN 1836—DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

This building cost.....	£13,707	13	3
The funds in England in the 3 per cent. consols amount to.....	8,289	9	6
There is now due from dividends up to 1st Jan., 1826	992	14	8
There remains in the hands of the late firm of Messrs. Duckett, Morland & Co. on the 1st of Jan'y. 1832, £1,255 18s. 11d. from which a dividend is expected of 12s. 6d. in the pound, amounting to.....	784	7	6
The rents arising from letting of shops, rooms, etc., may be estimated at about, per annum.....	100	0	0
Amount of debts due various persons.....	797	9	9
Amount of province loan.....	5,000	0	0

J. W. NUTTING,
Secretary of the Board.

Halifax, Feb. 24, 1836.

A STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS AND INCOME OF KING'S COLLEGE
IN 1848.

Visitor's Fund,.....(currency).....	£1,415	16	2	
General Fund,.....	1,000	0	0	
Building Fund,.....	5,157	6	11	3 per cent.
Library Fund,.....	1,673	10	7½	8½ "
	£9,246	13	8½	

INCOME, STERLING.

Provincial Grant.....	400	0	0
Interest on Dr. Warnford's donation of £1,000 stg., at 4 per cent.....	40	0	0
Annual allowance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for Divinity Scholarships.....	300	0	0
Chaplain in 1848.....	25	0	0
For general purposes (to be withdrawn)..	250	0	0

LANDS GRANTED BY THE CROWN TO KING'S COLLEGE, NOW IN
POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNORS.

5,000 acres on the rear line of the township of Horton, Kings Co.,
at the south-west angle of the township.

5,000 acres upon the south side of the old line of road marked out
towards St. Mary's, in Guysboro' Co., contiguous to the upper grant.

5,000 acres upon the N. W. side of the College Lake, so called,
emptying into St. Mary's River, in the County of Guysboro'.

5,000 acres upon the River John in the County of Pictou.

CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting :

Whereas we have declared our royal intention to establish, within our province of Nova Scotia, in North America, a College for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature, which are taught at our Universities in this kingdom.

And Whereas the sum of four thousand pounds granted by our Parliament in that part of our united kingdom, called Great Britain, hath been applied in erecting a suitable building within the town of Windsor, in our said Province, on a piece of land which had been purchased by means of a grant of the General Assembly of our said Province for the purpose.

And Whereas the said building hath been fitted for the residence of professors and students, and an endowment of four hundred pounds currency of that Province (equal to three hundred and sixty pounds British sterling) per annum, hath been granted for the support thereof, by the said General Assembly.

And Whereas humble application hath been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province, that we would be pleased to grant our ROYAL CHARTER for the more perfect establishment of the said College, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and for such further endowment thereof as to us should seem meet.

We having taken the premises into our Royal Consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance

of such an institution, are willing and desirous to condescend to their request: KNOW YE, therefore, that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have willed, ordained and granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, will, ordain and grant, that upon the said land, and in the building, or buildings so erected, or to be erected thereon *at our town of WINDSOR, in our said Province of NOVA SCOTIA, there shall be established from this time one College, the mother of an University, for the education and instruction of youth and students, in arts and faculties, to continue for ever; and to be called KING'S COLLEGE:* and that our trusty and well-beloved *Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor*, of our said Province, or the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province for the time being; the Right Reverend Father in God, *Charles Inglis, Bishop* of the Diocese of *Nova Scotia*, or the Bishop of the said Diocese for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved *Samuel Salter Blowers, Chief Justice* of our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Chief Justice of our said Province for the time being, our trusty and well-beloved *Alexander Croke, Judge of our Court of Vice-Admiralty* in Nova Scotia, or the Judge of our Court of Vice-Admiralty, in our said Province for the time being, our trusty and well-beloved *Richard John Uniacke, Speaker of our House of Assembly, and Attorney-General* of our said Province of Nova-Scotia, or the Speaker of our House of Assembly, and the Attorney-General for our said Province severally for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved *James Stewart, Solicitor-General* for our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Solicitor-General of our said Province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved *Benning Wentworth, Secretary* of our said Province of Nova Scotia, or the Secretary of our said Province for the time being, together with such other person or persons as shall be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be GOVERNORS of the said College, and that the said College shall consist of one PRESIDENT, three or more FELLOWS and PROFESSORS, and twelve or more SCHOLARS, at such salaries, and subject to such provisions, regulations, limitations, rules, qualifications and restrictions as shall hereafter be appointed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College, and

until such statutes, rules, and ordinances shall have been framed, subject, in all respects, to the orders and directions, and eligible and removeable at the pleasure of the said Governors, or of the major part of them. And that the said Governors, or the major part of them, shall have the power of electing the president of the said College for the time being, to be a governor of the said College, and also of electing any other person or persons, not exceeding three in number (subject to such regulations as shall be appointed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College) to be a governor or governors of the said College.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will. ordain and grant, that the said governors, president, and fellows, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and style of the GOVERNORS, PRESIDENT and FELLOWS, of KING'S COLLEGE at WINDSOR, in the Province of NOVA SCOTIA; and that by the same name, they shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and that they and their successors shall, from time to time, have full power to break, alter, make new, or change, such common seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found expedient; and that by the same name, the said governors, president and fellows, and their successors, from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, and be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain; and we do hereby for us, and heirs and successors, give and grant full authority, and free licence to them and their successors by the name aforesaid, to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and retain, to and for the use of the said College notwithstanding any statutes or statute of mortmain, any manors, rectories, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments of what kind nature or quality soever, so as that the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of six thousand pounds above all charges: and moreover, to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, notwithstanding any such statute, or statutes to the contrary, all or any goods, chattles, charitable and other

contributions, gifts and benefactions whatsoever : and that the said governors, president, and fellows, and their successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in law. to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any courts, or courts of record or places of judicature within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Nova Scotia, and other our dominions, and in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what kind and nature or sort soever, in as large, ample and beneficial manner and form, as any other body politic and corporate, or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can have, take, purchase, receive, hold, possess, enjoy, retain, sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the Governors of the said College or the Major part of them, shall have power and authority to frame and make *STATUTES, RULES, and ORDINANCES*, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of divine service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same ; the election, Qualification and residence of the president, fellows, and scholars, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends and provision for the president, fellows, scholars and officers of the said College, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit, useful, and agreeable to this our Charter : and also from time to time, to revoke, augment, or alter all every or any of the said statutes, rules, and ordinances, as to them or the major part of them, shall seem meet and expedient. Provided, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of this our realm, and of our said Province of Nova Scotia ; provided also, that the said statutes, Rules, and ordinances, or any revocation, augmentation, or alteration thereof, be subject to the approbation of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Lord Arch-

bishop, for that purpose; and that in case the said Lord Archbishop shall signify, in writing, his disapprobation thereof, within three years of the time of their being so made and framed, or of their being so revoked, augmented or altered, the same or such part thereof, as shall be so disapproved by the said Lord Archbishop, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed, from time to time, so long as they shall respectively remain in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein inflicted or contained.

And we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors, will, order, direct, and appoint that the said *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury* for the time being shall be *PATRON* of the said College, and the *Bishop of Nova Scotia* for the time being, shall be *VISITOR* of the said College.

And we do further will, ordain and grant that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an *UNIVERSITY*, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like Privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our Letters Patent. And that the students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times: and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules, and ordinances of the said College.

And we will, and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged, in the most

favorable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said governors, president and fellows of the said College at Windsor aforesaid, as well in all our Courts of record as elsewhere, and by all and singular judges, justices, officers, ministers, and other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, any misrecital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; without fine or fee, great or small, to be for the same in any manner rendered, done or paid to us in our Hanaper, or elsewhere to our use.

And lastly, we do hereby promise and declare for us, our heirs and successors, that we and they shall and will, at all times hereafter, give and grant to the aforesaid governors, president and fellows, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities, as may be necessary for the government of the said College and the more effectual execution of the Premises.

In WITNESS whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. — Witness ourself at Westminster, the twelfth day of May in the forty-second year of our reign.

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